

# Call & Response

## News from the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission

Spring/Summer 2010 Volume V, Number 2



<http://www.shpo.sc.gov/SCAAHC.htm>

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**Ms. Joy Young**  
Ex officio, SC Arts Commission

### Message from the Chair

Leon A. Love, Chairperson



Let me begin by welcoming two new members to the Commission. Strauss Moore Shiple of York and Richard Walton of Greenville were appointed to the Commission by the South Carolina Archives and History Commission at its March meeting.

As fall approaches, the Commission is looking forward to and planning our Annual Meeting, *Preserving Our Places In*

*History* awards program & Gala which will be held on Jan. 28, 2011 at the SC Archives and History Center, 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia. Details will be available soon, so put it on your calendar because we promise you won't want to miss this one.

As is our custom, we begin each new fiscal year with a planning session. This year we traveled to Cheraw on Aug. 1-2. We held our opening session and dinner at the Household of Faith Church #6 where the leader is Pastor John Nelson. We held our evening session at the Jameson Inn, and then continued the next day at the Southern African American Heritage Center, a great African American museum owned by Commission member Felicia Flemming-McCall (see article on page 6.) A special thanks goes to the church and to Felicia and her husband Norris McCall for hosting us.

Finally, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History has revamped its website. You can find the Commission's page at <http://www.shpo.sc.gov/SCAAHC.htm>. The African American Heritage web page is now <http://www.shpo.sc.gov/africanamericanheritage/> on the SCDAH website, and the Rosenwald School survey page can now be found at <http://www.shpo.sc.gov/rosenwaldschools.htm>.

*The mission of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission is to identify and promote the preservation of historic sites, structures, buildings, and culture of the African American experience in South Carolina and to assist and enhance the efforts of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.*

## ***In The News***

### ***Summer Diversity Forum in Charleston - a Big Success*** **A Shinault-Small**

On Sunday, June 27th, the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor (GGCHC) Commission and the SCAAHC presented *A Dialog on Diversity* at the Charleston Place Hotel in Charleston as a pre-conference session to the International Heritage Development Conference (IHDC).

The three-hour gathering drew nearly 100 persons from around the state and from the IHDC. Presenters were (shown left to right below): Michael Allen, GGCHC Commission coordinator and SCAAHC commissioner; Morenga Hunt, independent arts consultant from NC; Emory Campbell, GGCHC Commission Chair, Facilitator; Leon Love, SCAAHC Chair; and Tina Naremore Jones, University of West Alabama faculty member & Chairman of the Board of the Center for the Study of the Black Belt.



SCAAHC Vice Chair Jannie Harriot gave the welcome, introduced the panel and set the tone. Some of the key points that the panel mentioned to establish and achieve inclusiveness were: 1) Hosting public meetings to allow the community to be a part of the decision-making process and in turn, a part of the outcome. 2) Knowing and understanding one's whole community and serving the whole. 3) Allowing people to define themselves for themselves. 4) Engaging in collaboratives is an absolute must. 5) Focusing on community assets rather than pain. Don't forget the pain though, it's a motivating factor in creating change. And 6) Remembering that the art of Storytelling, an age-old Southern tradition, can work miracles to heal, bond, and to identify

shared pasts.

After the break, which many used to network, six others joined the panel to assist with the Q&A session. They were: Lakesha Adams, DuPont; Jim Darby, Santee-Lynches Council of Government; Dawn Dawson-House, SC Parks, Recreation & Tourism; Elizabeth Johnson, SC Department of Archives & History; Michelle McCollum, SC National Heritage Corridor; Robert Stanton, National Park Service; and Joy Young, SC Arts Commission & SCAAHC ex-officio member.

Audience members were very receptive to what they had heard from the panelists, and had an array of questions, comments and concerns. It became very clear that the three-hour session could have gone for three more hours easily. It was also clear that attendees jumped at the opportunity to pose their questions, express their concerns and voice their needs to the various government, private and non-profit reps who comprised the panel. Hopefully, all present were able to go back to their respective communities with something gained that would make a positive difference, even if it were just a business card or two from people that they met or a piece of literature that they picked up from one of the tables.

DuPont was the presenting sponsor, and Berkeley Electric Cooperative, Brockington Cultural Resources Consulting, the SC National Heritage Corridor and the National Trust for Historic Preservation were also responsible for making the afternoon a reality. Their generosity is greatly appreciated.

**Anyone who attended the Diversity Forum and has not yet received a complimentary copy and would like a set, which is 2 DVDs, e-mail [scaaheritagefound@gmail.com](mailto:scaaheritagefound@gmail.com) and put *DF DVD* on the subject line or call Jannie Harriot at 843-332-3589.**

**If you did not attend and would like a set, they are available for \$10.00 which includes shipping. You may also visit the SC African American Heritage Foundation's website at [www.scaaheritagefound.org](http://www.scaaheritagefound.org) and click on donate for \$10 and a set will be mailed to you. Just indicate that you want a copy of "A Dialog on Diversity."**



## Summer Diversity Forum - Charleston



*Left:* Jannie Harriot, SCAAHC Vice Chair helped to facilitate the opening session. SCAAHC Chair Leon Love is in the background. *Center:* This attractive poster set in the hallway outside of the meeting room. *Right:* Some of the Q&A panelists (left to right) - Michelle McCollum, Emory Campbell, Joy Young, Tina Naremore Jones & Elizabeth Johnson. *Photos by A. Shinault-Small*



### Some of the folks who were in attendance



## **A Sesquicentennial Series: African Americans during the Civil War -**

### ***Stony The Road They Trod***

#### **Part 3: Post-War Drama & Trauma In Hamburg**

**Abel Bartley**

*Dr. Bartley is Director of the Pan African Studies Program & Associate Professor of African American and Urban History, Clemson University*



In 1869, Governor Robert Kingston Scott organized a regiment of Black militia in Hamburg, South Carolina in Aiken County. Hamburg, was a struggling market town on the Savannah River opposite Augusta, Georgia. During Reconstruction, the town was repopulated by black freedmen. The town was a monument to Black achievement and a symbol of the potential African Americans had for independence and economic development. Scott, a native Pennsylvanian who had commanded an Ohio regiment during the Civil War, wanted an effective state controlled militia supplied with modern weapons to help keep the peace. During the worse parts of the KKK era, the Black militia was very active in maintaining the peace and protecting Black citizens. Once the Klan activity subsided, the militia was almost disbanded and became less active, only drilling irregularly. In May 1876, Captain D.L. "Dock" Adams was appointed commander of the unit and he attempted to re-energize it. He recruited new members bringing the unit up to 80 members.

The timing of this action was important as White South Carolinians were actively engaged in trying to return the state to White Democratic control. On July 4, 1876, two White farmers, Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen, drove a carriage down Market Street, meeting the Hamburg Company of the National Guard, which was drilling. The men in the

National Guard were free Blacks. Various accounts of what happened exist, but they fit into one of the two: either the militia company purposely blocked the street to deny passage, or the carriage intentionally drove into the head of the column. Words were exchanged, and the farmers complained about the militia drilling on local streets and interrupting traffic. The farmers complained of obstruction of a public road before the local court in Hamburg, and Captain Adams was arrested. Local justice Prince Rivers handled the case. A trial was held on July 6th, where the local farmers complained about the obstruction of a public road by the militia. The case was continued until the afternoon of July 8th when Matthew Calbraith Butler, Edgefield attorney, appeared as the farmers' counsel. Butler was a former Confederate officer and the men referred to him as "General." Although he had no official role, Butler demanded that the Hamburg company disband, and turn their guns over to him personally. He argued that the unit was illegally reformed because it had been disbanded years earlier. The point of his argument was clear that Black men should not be given arms to have control over Whites. Butler was joined by a rifle club, made up of between 75-100 armed men who called themselves the Red Shirts.

Before the courts could make a decision, a mob of some 200-300 armed White men came into town demanding the unit's arms. The armed White men gathered and menaced the soldiers as the militia company refused to disarm. Meanwhile, Justice Rivers had decided to submit to the mob's demand. Captain Adams and his men refused to comply, however. The soldiers took up positions in their armory in the Sibley Building near the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Bridge. While the negotiations were going on, someone fired and the fight was on. Several militiamen and townspeople were in the building when someone fired shots. Thomas McKie Meriwether, a local White farmer was shot through the head and he died immediately. The militia quickly found itself outnumbered and running low on ammunition. The men were terrified when artillery was brought in from Augusta.

The militia men tried to use the darkness to escape the armory. James Cook, the town's Marshal was killed during the getaway. More than twenty men were caught and taken to the railroad, where Allan Attaway, David Phillips, Hampton Stephens, and Albert Myniart were summarily executed. Before the day ended, Moses Parks was also killed. Several



others were wounded either trying to escape or while being tortured by the mob. Whites in Hamburg went on a rampage, chasing every Black man they saw and shooting at him. The mobs destroyed several stores and robbed several cabins and homes as they looted Hamburg.

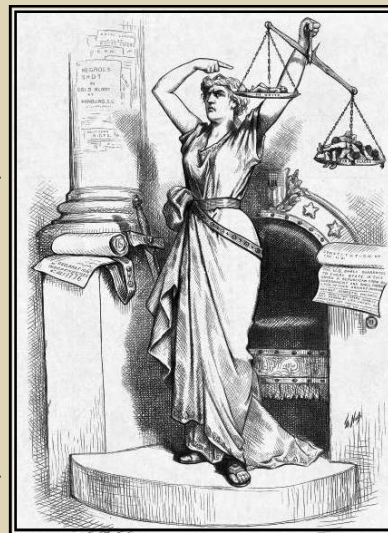
The governor reported the incident to Congress. Governor Chamberlain called the incident a massacre, engineered for political purposes. His remarks alienated White supporters and assured victory for the enemies of compromise in the state Democratic convention the following August. However, Congress delayed responding. In the meantime, several White rifle clubs were organized and they went about harassing Black residents. Another riot broke out in Ellenton, also in Aiken County, where fifteen Black men were killed. Governor David Henry Chamberlain issued a proclamation demanding that all organizations and combinations of men who were not organized militia be disbanded. He then appealed directly to the president requesting aid. Eventually, the president responded by sending in troops. The White citizens immediately protested. They denied that the rifle clubs posed a threat arguing that instead that it was the Black militias who posed a threat. Their leaders argued that the governor had appointed most of the rifle clubs and that few had ammunition or arms. They did not disband the clubs, but instead they simply went underground.

After the Hamburg Massacre, all talk about a compromise between reformist Republicans and Cooperative Democrats ceased. White South Carolinians repeated the exercise in Ellenton two months later. Several high-ranking Republicans hoped that they could put together a fusion coalition to back Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain in the 1876 governor's race. Instead, White South Carolinians flocked to the Democratic Party promising no compromise with Republicans and African Americans. This was followed by a violent and bitter election campaign which gave undivided control of South Carolina to White Democrats. They erected a cruel wall of social, economic and political segregation, which reduced African Americans to a second-class status for the next ninety years.

Benjamin Ryan Tillman used his role in the riots to kick start his 1890 campaign for SC Governor. Tillman, one of the Whites at the massacre, said he, "had determined to seize the first opportunity that the negroes might offer them to provoke a riot and teach the negroes a lesson... having whites

demonstrate their superiority by killing as many of them as was justifiable." He was one of the Red Shirts, determined to win back its state for the Whites by intimidating and terrorizing Blacks to keep them from voting.

*Harper's Weekly* ran a cartoon on August 12, 1876 showing Justice demanding the execution of those White men responsible for the murder of the six Black men (see image on right.) She stands with the Declaration of Independence to her left and the Constitution to her right, with specific reference to the promise of republican government and equal protection. In the background, wall posters name southern



White terrorist groups: the Ku Klux Klan, the White League and the White Liners. Nobody was ever convicted for their involvement.

The Hamburg Massacre was an important clash in the struggle between the Radical Republicans and the Democrats for the control of South Carolina. Only the one White casualty of the Hamburg Massacre was honored with a monument. The monument was erected in 1916, following an act of the state legislature, and is dedicated to the memory of Thomas McKie Meriwether, the lone White man killed in an event labeled the "Hamburg Massacre," the "Hamburg Riot" or the "Battle of Hamburg," depending on which "side" you sympathize with. Daniel Henderson, the White attorney who defended the White men charged in the incident, celebrated the moment with a speech at the unveiling on February 16, 1916 in which he said the event started a movement "which established beyond question that this is a white man's country, to be ruled by white men forever."

*Editor's Note: Text has recently been approved by SCDAAH for a state marker chronicling the Hamburg Massacre. See page 9 for more info.*

## Preservation Project Profile

### *The Southern African American Heritage Center*

*Jannie Harriot*

"Ms. Jannie, I love you and I'm so happy! My mommy's dream has been to open a museum, and here we are!" exclaimed 7-year old Narrie McCall as we toured the newly-opened Southern African American Heritage Center on April 15th. The center is located on Kershaw Street in the historic "black business district" in Cheraw, and is dedicated to collecting, documenting and preserving the contributions of African Americans in Chesterfield County. SCAAHC commissioner Felicia Flemming-McCall worked diligently for over a decade to bring her dream to fruition.

Visitors will find documents and artifacts on display that offer an insight into local history and African American culture from the 1800s to the mid-1900s. Features include Dizzy Gillespie, Coulter Memorial Academy, Long High School, Civil Rights Movement documents, and church histories. Heritage walking tours within the town limits highlighting African American landmarks such as homes, businesses and churches are also offered. In addition, the center offers educational tours and programs for public, private and home-schooled students, daycares, and youth groups. Getting youth energized about learning African American history is one of Felicia's top priorities. The gift shop offers toys, gourmet foods, jewelry, cds, books, African instruments and many more wonderful gifts. The Heritage Center is quite a unique establishment for Chesterfield County.

For info on hours, admission, or to schedule a tour, call Felicia at 843-921-9989.

Felicia Flemming-McCall (center, green dress) is surrounded by family, friends and supporters at her April ribbon cutting. *Photo by Jannie Harriot*



## Preservation Project Profile

### *National History Day*

On April 24th, students from throughout the state headed to the Archives & History Center with projects in mind and in hand to compete with their peers at the state level. The SCAAHC gives a monetary award to the project that best exemplifies the African American experience. This year, naming one winner was tough, so we have recognized one winner and two honorable mentions.



#### **Selected for the best African American History Projects in 2010:**

##### Winner (top left)

Joshuah Campbell, Cheraw High School, Cheraw  
Project: Performance - *Chords of Change: The Innovation of Bebop*

##### Honorable Mention (top right)

LaVesha Parker, Ridge View High School, Columbia  
Project: Documentary - *Blues & Jazz in America: Changing More than Chord Progressions*

##### Honorable Mention (center)

Kristen Curley, Gentry Anne Wogan, Laing Middle School, Mt. Pleasant, Project: Website - *The Innovation of Jazz*  
Photos by Don Stewart



## Preservation Project Profile

### *Cypress Gardens Opens New Exhibit on Dean Hall Plantation* *Lisa Randle*

On June 7th, Cypress Gardens held the ribbon-cutting dedication of the new Heritage Room exhibit on slave artifacts of those who toiled nearby on Dean Hall plantation. Earlier DuPont Cooper River announced plans to build a Kevlar fibers plant, and as part of its site preparation, Brockington and Associates, a local cultural resource management firm, was brought in for a routine archaeological survey. The historic find was made during the process to build the plant on the property back in 2007. The find, reputed to be the largest single excavation of slave artifacts ever, is the first hint of a slave society lifestyle at Dean Hall



Plantation more than 200 years ago. Nicole Isenbarger (shown left), lab manager for Brockington and Associates, estimates that 150 slaves lived at the site in a 19-cabin village. Isenbarger, by the way,

was a recipient of the SCAAHC *Preserving Our Places In History* award earlier this year. The excavation recovered bone buttons, glass bottles, money, advanced tools, pottery, porcelain doll heads, pipe stems, a lamp wick, brass keys, Native American projectile points, and firearms. More than a third of the artifacts found are Colonoware, the term given to Colonial era handmade low-fired clay pottery by African descendents, which survived the archaeological record. *The Post & Courier* (Charleston) quotes Cypress Garden's Dwight Williams as saying, "Were it not for DuPont and this new Kevlar plant we may have never known about this wonderful discovery."

Cypress Gardens is located on the original rice fields of Dean Hall Plantation. Alexander Nisbett came to the Carolinas in 1725 and built a house on his property, which he named Dean Hall after his homeland Dean, Scotland. In 1842, Dr. John Irving wrote *A Day on the Cooper* about the families and plantations along the Cooper River. He described Dean Hall as follows: "It resembles a well ordered village more than that of a single plantation. The residence of the proprietor - the condition of the fields - the banks - the white and cleanly appearance of the negro houses - the mill and thrashing machine in complete order, all excite a strong feeling of admiration, and stamp at once the proprietor as an experienced and skillful planter." In the

early 1990s, Cypress Gardens was turned over to Berkeley County. The County still owns the gardens and continues to maintain them for public use. The site is now home to a new DuPont Kevlar Plant.

For generations, little was actually known about people who once lived and worked on Dean Hall Plantation. Until now, the African-American history of this area has been virtually untouched for more than 150 years. Berkeley County Supervisor Davis hopes the discovery of a wide and rich tapestry of what was unknown history will give many direct descendents of Dean Hall Plantation slaves a chance to rediscover and reconnect with their heritage. The Heritage Room exhibit at Cypress Gardens is open daily to the public.



Dignitaries on hand at the June 7th dedication included Willie Martin, DuPont; Dwight Williams, Cypress Gardens; Tim Powell, Advanced Fibers Technology; Paul Brockington, Brockington and Associates; Dan Davis, Berkeley County Supervisor; and Ellis McGaughy of DuPont. *Photos by Lisa Randle*

## Spotlight on...

### Dr. Bobby Donaldson Columbia



Bobby Donaldson is an Associate Professor of History and the Faculty Principal of Preston Residential College at the University of South Carolina-Columbia. He received his undergraduate degree in History and African American Studies from Wesleyan University in Middletown, CT and his Ph.D. in American History from Emory University. Previously, he served as a visiting professor at Dartmouth College and held a fellowship at the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute for African American Research at Harvard University. Presently, he is a member of Wesleyan University's Board of Trustees.

Bobby's teaching and writing examine Southern history and African American life and culture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His book, *In Our Defense: Black Intellectuals in the Jim Crow South*, is forthcoming in the John Hope Franklin Series at the University of North Carolina Press. In addition to publishing articles and essays on African American intellectual thought, education and religion, he has served as a consultant for numerous museum exhibitions, historic preservation projects, oral histories, and documentary films, such as the PBS series—*Slavery and the Making of America*, and the SCETV series on famed Columbia photographer Richard Samuel Roberts. In 2009, he led a 7-part University public lecture series at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, entitled: "Bearing Witness: Documenting African American History in the Palmetto State."

Memberships include the Organization of American Historians, the Southern Historical Association, the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, the NAACP, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

The recipient of numerous honors and fellowships, Professor Donaldson and his students were awarded the 2008 Helen Kohn Hennig Award by Historic Columbia Foundation for their documentary research on the Ward One community, which was displaced by urban renewal and USC expansion. This year, he has received USC's distinguished Michael J. Mungo Undergraduate Teaching Award.

## SAVE THE DATE!!



### SCAAHC ANNUAL MEETING, AWARDS PROGRAM & GALA

FRIDAY  
JANUARY 28, 2011

AFRICAN AMERICANS  
AND THE CIVIL WAR:  
*Perspectives on Class  
and Culture*

ARCHIVES &  
HISTORY CENTER  
COLUMBIA



# **News from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History**

Elizabeth M. Johnson  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

## **Archives and History Reference Room Open Saturdays**

As of August 9<sup>th</sup>, the Reference Room at the S.C. Archives and History Center in Columbia is open Tuesday – Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The Reference Room is closed on Mondays and state holidays. For more information about doing research visit <http://archives.sc.gov/>.

## **Recent South Carolina Historical Markers**

The Department of Archives and History recently approved texts for the following historical markers associated with African American history. Please note that all of these markers may not have been erected yet. After the text is approved, the markers must be manufactured and installed. Staff contact: Tracy Power (803) 896-6182 or [power@scdah.state.sc.us](mailto:power@scdah.state.sc.us). The online database of historical markers is at <http://www.scaet.org/markers/>.

## **The Hamburg Massacre, North Augusta, Aiken County**

(Front) The Hamburg Massacre, which occurred nearby on July 8, 1876, was one of the most notable incidents of racial and political violence in S.C. during Reconstruction. White Democrats across the state organized “rifle clubs” to intimidate black and white Republicans during the gubernatorial election of 1876. Clashes between groups of armed men were frequent, in some cases even including the militia. (Reverse) After a dispute between whites and a black militia company, about 200 men from local rifle clubs tried to disarm 38 black militiamen and others barricaded in a warehouse. One white was killed and men on each side were wounded before the blacks fled. Two blacks were killed trying to escape. Whites captured 25-30 blacks and executed four of them. 87 whites were charged in the massacre but were never tried for it. Erected by the Heritage Council of North Augusta, 2010

## **Cannon Street Hospital/ McClennan-Banks Memorial Hospital, Charleston**

(Front) Cannon Street Hospital, established here in 1897, served the African-American community of Charleston until 1959. Officially the Hospital and Training School for Nurses, it occupied a three-story brick building constructed ca. 1800. Dr. Alonzo C. McClennan (1855-1912), then one of only six black physicians in Charleston, was one of its founders and also edited *The Hospital Herald* 1898-1900. (Reverse) By 1956 Dr. Thomas C. McFall, director of the Cannon Street Hospital, led a campaign to build a new hospital. McClennan-Banks Memorial Hospital, which opened on Courtenay Street in 1959, was named for Dr. McClennan and Anna DeCosta Banks (1869-1930), first head nurse of the Cannon Street Hospital. The old hospital here was torn down in 1961; the new hospital closed at the end of 1976 and was torn down in 2004. Erected by the Waring Historical Library, Medical University of South Carolina, and the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture, College of Charleston, 2010

## **Ebenezer Baptist Church, Manning, Clarendon County**

(Front) This church was founded about 1869 by Mary Scott “Aunt Mary” Harvin, and held its first services in a nearby brush arbor. In 1881 church trustees purchased a one-half acre lot here from Dr. J.G. Dinkins for \$35.00. The present church, built in 1901, was described as “enlarged and beautified on a very modern style” when two towers, a gallery, and anterooms were added in 1912. (Reverse) This was one of several churches in Clarendon County to host meetings between 1949 and 1954 on the desegregation of public schools. On April 20, 1949, plaintiffs in the suit that became *Briggs v. Elliott* met here. That case was later part of the landmark decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954). By late 2009 Rev. George P. Windley, Sr. was Ebenezer’s longest-tenured pastor, serving more than 30 years. Erected by the Congregation, 2010

## **Shady Grove Camp Ground, St. George vicinity, Dorchester County**

(Front) This camp ground, established about 1870, is the largest of 4 Methodist camp grounds in Dorchester County. Tradition holds that Ceasar Wolfe and a group of former slaves, caught in a storm, stopped in a grove here for shelter. Rice planter S.M. Knight asked them to help harvest his

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## ***News from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History continued***

fields, and after they did so he gave them this spot as a place of worship. They named it Shady Grove. (Reverse) The group first met under a brush arbor but later built "tents," the rough-hewn cabins typical of church camp grounds. The first tents burned in 1958 and were replaced; fires also occurred in 1969 and 1976. The "tabernacle" here is the centrally-located shelter where services are in session ending the fourth Sunday in October. A trumpet call on a ceremonial horn opens the meeting. Erected by the Upper Dorchester County Historical Society, 2010

***Gregg-Wallace Farm Tenant House, Mars Bluff vicinity, Florence County*** (Front) This house, built as a one-room tenant house ca. 1890 and later enlarged several times, features a narrow front porch and rear shed addition typical of many tenant houses on plantations and farms in the post-Civil War South. Like the families who lived here, most tenants were African American. (Reverse) From 1890 to 1999 members of the Williams, Waiters, Frazier, Martin, and Gregg families lived here, working as wage laborers or sharecroppers, on land owned by the Gregg and Wallace families. This tenant house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. Erected by the Florence City and County Historical Commission, 2010

***Levister Elementary School, Aynor, Horry County*** (Front) This school, built in 1953, was one of many African-American schools built by the equalization program of Gov. James F. Byrnes, intended to preserve school segregation by building new schools for black children. Students in grades 1-7, who had previously attended the Allen, Cool Springs, Pleasant Hill, and Union Chapel schools, began the 1953-54 school year here. The last graduating class was the Class of 1969. (Reverse) This school became the Aynor Elementary School Annex in 1973; it closed in 1997. It was named for Nellie Burke Levister (1884-1968), the first Jeanes teacher in Horry County, who held that post from 1922 until 1958. The Jeanes

Fund, established in 1908, was also called the Negro Rural School Fund. Its supervising teachers were consultants for the rural teachers and schools in their counties. Erected by the Levister Development Activity Center, 2010

***Hope Rosenwald School, Pomaria vicinity, Newberry County*** (Front) This school, built in 1925-26 at a cost of \$2,900, was one of more than 500 rural African-American schools in S.C. funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation between 1917 and 1932. The original two-acre lot for the school was donated by James H. Hope, Mary Hope Hipp, and John J. Hope. James H. Hope, then S.C. Superintendent of Education, was its longest-serving head, 1922-1947. (Reverse) This two-room school, with grades 1-8 taught by two teachers, closed in 1954. In 1958 it was sold to the Jackson Community Center and Cemetery Association, comprised of nine members of the adjacent St. Paul A.M.E. Church. That group maintained the school for many years. It became the Hope Community Center in 2006 and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. Erected by the Hope School Community Center, 2010

***Robert Weston Mance House, Columbia*** (Front) The Robert Weston Mance House, built in 1903, stood here at the corner of Pine and Hampton Streets until 2008. A two-story American Foursquare frame house, it was later clad in brick veneer. It was built for grocers Thomas J. and Ida Roberts, whose store was next door. Rev. Robert W. Mance (1876-1930) acquired the house in 1922. After his death Dr. Robert W. Mance, Jr. (1903-1968) lived here until 1957. (Reverse) Rev. Robert W. Mance, an African Methodist Episcopal minister, lived here while he was president of Allen University 1916-1924. Dr. Robert W. Mance, Jr. was a physician, superintendent of Waverly Hospital, and civil rights activist. Three Allen University presidents lived here from the 1950s to the 1980s. A new dormitory project here resulted in the relocation of the house two blocks E to Heidt Street in 2008. Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2010

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## ***News from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History continued***

### **New Listings in the National Register of Historic Places**

The Allen Temple A.M.E. Church in Greenville was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 16, 2010. Built 1929-30, it is significant as the first A.M.E. church in Greenville, and architecturally significant as an excellent example of early twentieth century Classical Revival ecclesiastical design. The architect was Juan Benito Molina, born and educated in Cuba and the only black architect practicing in Greenville in the early twentieth century. Organized during Reconstruction as a mission church, Allen Temple A.M.E. was formally organized as a separate congregation in 1881. The church is a large gable-front, steel-frame brick building laid in American bond, with projecting twin towers of unequal height. The two-story Dreher Educational Building was added in 1949. To the rear is a Craftsman bungalow residence, built ca. 1920, but sheathed in brick between 1929 and 1949, long used as the church parsonage. See <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/greenville/S10817723066/index.htm>.

The **Hopewell Rosenwald School** in the Clarks Hill vicinity of McCormick County was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 2010. Built in 1926, the school is significant in the areas of education, African American heritage, and architecture. Hopewell is a One Teacher Community Plan school, embodying the distinctive architectural characteristics that fall under the guidelines set out by the Julius Rosenwald School Building Program. Hopewell was built, along with one other Rosenwald school in McCormick County, at a cost of \$400 per school. It served African American students in the community until it closed in 1954. See <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/mccormick/S10817733021/index.htm>.

The **Ridge Hill High School** in Ridge Spring in Saluda County was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 2010. The school, built in 1934, is significant in the areas of education and African American heritage. It replaced a Rosenwald-funded wood clapboard school built on the same site in 1924 which burned ten years later. The Ridge Hill High School was rebuilt as a brick version of the original industrial school, using the same plan, the Six Teacher Community School Plan No. 6-A. The total building cost was around \$8000 and was considered one of the finest school buildings in Saluda County. Ridge Hill was used as a high school until the 1956-1957 school year. See <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/saluda/S10817741011/index.htm>.

### **Rosenwald School Survey Update**

During the month of July, Haley Grant, a graduate student in the Public History program at USC, completed an internship in the State Historic Preservation Office to survey locations of Rosenwald Schools. She used several internet resources to investigate locations and determine candidates for site visits. Using the US Geological Survey (USGS) online database of place names, she compared known Rosenwald School names with names in the USGS database. She then plotted matching locations on Google Maps and used the Street View feature to see what buildings were standing at the location. When Street View was not available, aerial photos were examined. Locations with possible buildings were then visited. Using this methodology, Ms. Grant identified the Canebrake School in Saluda County and the Black Creek School in Chesterfield County, both now used as residences. For more information contact Brad Sauls at 803-896-6172, [sauls@scdah.state.sc.us](mailto:sauls@scdah.state.sc.us).

### **Upcoming Events**

**October 21: Working with Section 106**, S.C.

Archives and History Center, Columbia

**November 9: Historic Preservation 101**, S.C.

Archives and History Center, Columbia

Information about these events and registration will be posted online at <http://shpo.sc.gov/conf/>.

## **Guest Corner**

### ***Unlikely Heroes - Miracle from the Swamps Randy McAllister and Bob Barrett***

During the Revolutionary War, Francis Marion (the Swamp Fox) led a militia unit that was one of the most diversified as well as one of the most effective units in American military history. A compelling argument can be made that the War for American Independence was lost by the British in the South. However, the Americans themselves lost three armies in succession - one at Savannah, a second at Charleston, and the third at Camden. The war in the North was stalemated. For a brief period of time after the loss of General Gates' army to the British at Camden, the tiny band of fighters under Marion was virtually all that kept the South from falling to the British. They attacked without warning, sometimes covering huge distances at night, and disappeared into the swamps and forests. British lines of communication between Charleston and Camden were disrupted and the British and Tories could not consolidate their hold on SC. British victory in the South would likely have cost America the war. Our history, and that of the world, would have been vastly altered.

A description of Marion and his men was recorded by an American officer when Marion and a small group of men visited General Gates' camp shortly before Gates' army was defeated by the British at Camden: "Colonel Marion, a gentleman of South Carolina, had been with the army a few days, attended by a very few followers, distinguished by small leather caps, and the wretchedness of their attire; their number did not exceed twenty men and boys, some white, some black and all mounted, but most of them miserably equipped; their appearance was in fact so burlesque, that it was with much difficulty the diversion of the regular soldiery was restrained by the officers; and the General himself was glad of an opportunity of detaching Colonel Marion, at his own instance, towards the interior of South Carolina, with orders to watch the motions of the enemy and furnish intelligence." A few days after this was written, Gates' army was virtually annihilated and Marion had taken command of the Williamsburg militia. Marion's militia was about as eclectic a group as anyone could imagine. Virtually every ethnic group

and people from every social stratum in the South played a part with the little band that won so many victories against the greatest military power in the world. Incredible acts of bravery by slaves known as Ben and Cudjo prevented the British from stealing horses critical to their army and saved the life of a Patriot officer. Boys, black and white, fighting with the Patriots in the South saved high ranking officers from almost certain death on at least two occasions. Girls and women served as couriers and spies.

French Huguenots, Catawba Indians, Scots, Irish, Blacks, English, Germans, triracials (Black-White-Indian mix), biracials, and others fought together. Many were small farmers, some were tradesmen, some slaves, some freemen, a few were aristocrats, a few clergy, and there were hunters, trappers, and others. Joshua Braveboy, an African American and landowner in Williamsburg, risked everything in 1780 to join Francis Marion's militia and fight the British. Joseph Willis was born a slave and later freed. He fought with Marion and after the war became a Baptist minister known as The Apostle to the Opelousas. Willis started many Baptist churches, including 23 in Louisiana and was the first Baptist minister west of the Mississippi River. Oscar (or Buddy) Marion was Francis Marion's lifelong companion and friend as well as his servant. Tradition says that Oscar fought alongside Marion and saved his life on at least one occasion. There are many such stories. Many more remain to be discovered.

The important point is that virtually every race and social class, men and women, old and young, free and slave, worked as a team under the leadership of a little, crippled, semiliterate, genius. Together they helped defeat the greatest military power in the world and played an important role in the creation of the United States. We owe them much. Few Americans know this. It is a story worth telling. Let's tell our children.

**Randy McAllister** is retired from law enforcement and, as a genealogist, became preoccupied with researching the rich, diverse, and often poorly understood history of his ancestors and the Pee Dee. He has never found this often obscure and sometimes mysterious history dull in any way. **Robert Barrett** is a retired hospital CEO and has been Executive Director of the Francis Marion Trail Commission for 4 years. He believes the saga of the different races and diverse peoples who fought together under Marion is the most interesting aspect of one of the most remarkable stories in both military & American history.



## Guest Corner

### *Juneteenth Stay At Cabin Offers Several Firsts* Joseph McGill, Jr.

*This article is reprinted with permission from the NTHP's PreservationNation blog, July 6, 2010*

"The third installment of my slave cabin research found me spending the night of Saturday, June 19th at McLeod Plantation on James Island, South Carolina. McLeod Plantation was used during the Civil War as a hospital for union soldiers and immediately after the war as the headquarters for the Freedman's Bureau. The date of this overnight was a significant one: June 19th – or Juneteenth – was the date in 1865 that Union soldiers reached Galveston, Texas with news that the war had ended and that all slaves had been freed.

This stay would also mark a few firsts. It would be the first time that I would be dropped off at a site and not have access to transportation, and would also be the first time that I would not stay in the slave cabin alone. Two of my Civil War reenacting friends, Ernest Parks and James Brown, would spend the night with me.

I arrived at the site at 6:00 p.m., at about the same time as the other members who would be spending the night and the media. The opportunity to open all of the shutters and doors of the cabin revealed some thing that my previous inspection did not: Dead roaches were abundant! It was necessary that some housekeeping be performed before sleeping could occur. After dispensing with the media, and before darkness descended upon us we got a visit from one of my coworkers, Nancy Tinker, who brought along a mutual friend Susan Wall. They brought refreshments and snacks.

After hours of reminiscing, the caretaker of the plantation house came and introduced herself. James and Ernest took advantage of the opportunity to take a tour of the plantation house. When they were through with their tour of the plantation house, we all took a tour of the largest slave cabin on the site before Nancy and Susan left. We then proceeded to the strip mall located across the street in search of food. This was a reminder of how development has encroached upon McLeod Plantation. All of the developed property bordering the plantation was

once property of the plantation.

After eating in the cabin and despite the humidity, the three of us had no problem drifting off to sleep. I woke up around 1:00 a.m. and saw the silhouette of a person in the window farthest from me. I had to quickly "man up" and not scream like a girl. I discovered that it was James who was sitting by the window because he could not sleep. We talked awhile before I drifted back to sleep. When we all woke up the next morning it was Father's Day and James explained that he went for a short walk during the night. We all reflected on our current roles as fathers and the historical roles of fathers who were enslaved. Breakfast was delivered by my boss John Hildreth, director of the Southern Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation."



*Since May 2010, I have been spending nights in slave cabins throughout the state of SC. The purpose of these stays is to bring much needed attention to these structures. For so long, African Americans have been losing our historic built environment from the American landscape. Those lost buildings could have been adaptively reused and could have functioned as symbols to interpret the African American story. Fortunately, some slave cabins still exist. My quest is to spend a night in as many slave cabins that I can obtain permission. To date, the project has been quite rewarding in the wealth of knowledge gained. If you are aware of any extant slave cabins, no matter what the condition, please let me know. I can be reached at 843-722-8552.*

#### Upcoming Slave Cabin Visits:

Mansfield Plantation	Georgetown, SC	Sept. 25
Old Alabama Town	Montgomery, AL	Oct. 7
Riverview Plantation	Montgomery, AL	Oct. 8

**Redcliffe Plantation State Historic Site**  
***African-American Heritage Garden***

**Open through October - 9 am to 6 pm - Free Admission**

**View heirloom vegetables and herbs that were known to be grown in the garden plots of enslaved workers at the Hammond plantations, as well as the 1930's era gardens of Redcliffe's African American paid employees.**



**For more information, call Redcliffe at 803-827-1473 or email [redcliffe@scprt.com](mailto:redcliffe@scprt.com).**

***Redcliffe is a circa 1855 plantation with historic mansion and slave quarters & is located at 181 Redcliffe Rd., Beech Island, SC 29842***

***The SC African American Heritage Foundation's on Facebook!! Click on the link to the Commission web page at the upper left corner of page 1, beneath the logo, then click on the Facebook link. Become a fan and join us there!***

***Call & Response*** is the official newsletter of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission and is published three times annually; A. Shinault-Small, Editor.

Views expressed do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). Information published is at the discretion of the Editor.

The Commission extends its heartfelt gratitude to SCDAH graphic artist Tim Belshaw for his ongoing technical and graphics support.



Carl'ie Towne & Gullah GeeChee Angelnetwork  
Presents

Diary Frum

# De Neck Gullah/Geechee Matriarch

Dis ya Da Crab Crak!

Thursday September 30, 2010

7:00 pm - 8:00 pm

Circular Congregational Church

150 Meeting Street Charleston, SC

Admission: \$16.00, Children Under 12: \$5.25



Quinton Heyward as Sweetmout TERRIE L. BURNS (Geechee 101) as Nana La' DONNA GIBSON as Peaches  
DA'Lonzo Gibson as Sidney, Lorraine Singleton Frasier as Modetine, Joseph Blake as Gullah Joe Darcus Gibson as Aunt Nancy  
DORETHA ELAINE REID as Mrs. Blues, Lynette White as Tent Lady, Butch Stanley as De poet, Michael Weeks as Creben Reben

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Co-Director LESA WINEGLASS SMALLS

Directed and Written by ELDER CARLIE TOWNE

Sponsored by The Moja Art Festival

For Ticket Information: Ticket Master E-mail: [www.gullahgeecheeangelnetwork.com](http://www.gullahgeecheeangelnetwork.com) Call: 843.572.6788 or purchase tickets at the door

## South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation

The South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation supports the efforts of the South Carolina African Heritage Commission to identify and promote the preservation of historic sites, structures buildings, and culture of the African American experience and to assist and enhance the efforts of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Please consider supporting these efforts by becoming a member of the SCAAH Foundation. Members receive:

- ◆ Invitations to all Commission meetings
- ◆ A copy of *African American Historic Places in South Carolina*
- ◆ A subscription to *Call & Response*, the Commission's quarterly newsletter
- ◆ A subscription to *News and Notes*, a monthly online newsletter from the Historic Preservation Division of the SC Department of Archives & History
- ◆ Notification of special workshops and meetings
- ◆ Discount registrations for workshops and meetings



### Membership Form

JOIN OR DONATE ONLINE:

<http://www.scaaheritagefound.org/donate.html>

Please complete and return to: South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation ♦ P O Box 1053 ♦ Hartsville, SC 29551 or contact: Jannie Harriot, Commission Vice Chairperson, at 843-332-3589 or e-mail [scaaheritagefound@gmail.com](mailto:scaaheritagefound@gmail.com).

- ☐ I would like to become a member of the South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation. Enclosed is my \$25 annual membership.
- ☐ Our organization would like to become a member of the South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation. Enclosed is our \$75 annual membership which allows 4 of our members to get discounted registrations.
- ☐ Enclosed is a contribution to the South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation.

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